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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE BY SECTION OF THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

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SECTION 3. POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total a/
Question of Palestine	71	58		9	4			152.0		152.0(P) (C)
Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections	2	2						8.0		8.0(P) (C)
Good offices, preventive diplomacy and peacemaking	13	12		1				588.8	5.5	594.3(P) (C)
Outer space affairs	76	69		7			1	122.5 18.0	14.0	136.5(P) 18.0(C)
Security Council and General Assembly affairs	42	28		6	8	8	1	813.0		813.0(P) (C)
Other special political questions	8	7			1			28.0		28.0(P) (C)
Disarmament	93	74	7	2	10	2	1	388.0 17.0	2.0	388.0(P) 19.0(C)
Regional, political and security cooperation	32	12	18	1	1			9.7	1.0	10.7(P) (C)
Trusteeship and decolonization	105	64	1	18	22			164.0		164.0(P) (C)
Elimination of apartheid	316	48			268			180.0		180.0(P) (C)
Section total	758	374	26	44	314	10	3	2 454.0 35.0	20.5 2.0	2 474.5(P) 37.0(C)

a/ (P) = (Professional)
(C) = (Consultant)

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Section 3. POLITICAL AFFAIRS

3.1 It is to be noted that the Professional vacancy rate in the Department of Political Affairs during the biennium 1994-1995 was recorded at 4.4 per cent and, therefore, was not a hindrance in terms of programme implementation.

3.2 As a sequel to the establishment of the Department, which came into effect in March 1992, the two parts of the Department were merged in March 1994, in response to General Assembly resolution 48/231 of 23 December 1993. This was an embodiment of further streamlining and consolidation of the functions of the Department, formerly divided into two parts. Hence, during the first part of the biennium 1994-1995, performance was greatly affected by the need to respond to this mandate and what it entails both substantively and logistically, while attending, at the same time, to programme delivery.

3.3 As a consequence of the merger, many outputs had to be consolidated. This was particularly evidenced in the area of research, collection and analysis of information, whereby outputs earlier identified under this heading had to be reorganized and, occasionally, merged. Another cause for the reformulation of a number of activities relates to the consolidation of activities undertaken in connection with cooperation with the League of Arab States (LAS), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Organization of American States (OAS), under the subprogramme "Regional, political and security cooperation". The reformulation of activities relating to LAS and OIC was attributable to decisions taken by these organizations to rationalize their meetings and reporting requirements related thereto. With regard to cooperation with OAS, several reports thereon were reformulated and consolidated by the Department to rationalize reporting requirements.

3.4 One of the principal causes of departures from programmed commitments under the Department was attributable to the cessation of most activities relating to the elimination of apartheid, the majority of which had been designated as high priority activities upon the formulation of the programme budget. However, in pursuance to General Assembly resolution 48/258 A of 23 June 1994, in which the Assembly considered that the mandate of the Special Committee against Apartheid had been successfully concluded and decided to terminate it as of that date, activities thereunder were subsequently terminated. Another reason was the termination of a number of activities in the area of Security Council affairs by legislative authority and also in the area of trusteeship and decolonization owing to the obsolescence of some of the activities foreseen thereunder. It should be noted that during the reporting period, there were no major changes in activities envisaged in the areas of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections, the question of Palestine and disarmament.

3.5 Owing to the special significance of activities relating to preventive diplomacy, derived from new mandates relegated by the General Assembly and the Security Council, outputs related thereto, including good offices, participation in negotiations and support of and participation in missions and related activities, have been added. Other additional activities included reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council on Haiti, Angola, Rwanda and Liberia and other reports. The majority of these activities were under the

subprogramme Security Council affairs and were executed in response to legislative mandates. In this connection, mention should be made that owing to the significance of activities related to furthering external relations and activities relating to coordination, harmonization and liaison in the Department, the implementation of this type of activities required over one fourth of total work months utilized by the Department from the regular budget.

3.6 The work of the programme carried out by the Office for Outer Space Affairs, which also falls under the Department, and which was relocated from New York to Vienna in October 1993 as part of the restructuring of the Organization, was affected by the following main factors: (a) the relocation of the office, which resulted in additional responsibilities in terms of servicing the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as of its 1994 session; (b) the increasing interest of developing countries in human resources development in various areas of space science and technology, which generated work in this direction and accelerated efforts towards the establishment of regional centres for space science and technology education in the regions of the regional commissions. The first centre was established in the Asia and the Pacific region; and (c) the growing demand of developing countries for access to space technology and the consequent requests for both technical assistance and the dissemination of space-related information. This led to the initiation of activities relating to studying the feasibility of establishing a satellite communications network for African scientists; and the launching of a project proposal to establish a support mechanism for scientists and professionals in developing countries to receive and utilize satellite data.

3.7 It is worth noting that the outer space programme tapped a considerable amount of extrabudgetary resources from Member States and international organizations, particularly the European Space Agency. Hence, the regular budget accounted for only one third of the total resources necessary for the implementation of the programme.

SECTION 4. PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Overall direction and management								64.7	84.2	148.9(P) (C)
Peace-keeping operations	129	129								
Section total	129	129						64.7	84.2	148.9(P) (C)

Section 4. PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND SPECIAL MISSIONS

4.1 The Professional vacancy rate in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations was reasonably low, registered at 4.3 per cent during the biennium.

4.2 During the biennium 1994-1995, peace-keeping operations spanned a wide spectrum of tasks combining military, police and civilian personnel. The Department was responsible for overseeing some 17 peace-keeping missions in which personnel involved ranged from 60,000 to 80,000 at a cost of US$ 3.35 billion in 1994 and around $3.3 billion in 1995. The present report only refers to the substantive support that the Department provides to these operations in terms of parliamentary services and international cooperation. The latter constitutes a major function of the Department and accounted for almost 80 per cent of total work months utilized from the regular budget. Furthermore, owing to the fact that the scope of activities undertaken by the Department could not be captured in the programme budget, a brief description of activities undertaken by the Department in 1994-1995 is in order.

4.3 The variety of operations in which the United Nations was involved continued to grow. These ranged from: (a) traditional operations, composed of unarmed observers to monitor a cease-fire and/or buffer zones, notably in Cyprus, Kashmir and the Middle East and small observer missions in Georgia, Tajikistan and Liberia to support negotiating processes and to operate alongside regional peace-keeping forces; (b) two complex multidimensional operations in Angola and Haiti and three others in Mozambique, El Salvador and Somalia, which were brought to an end; (c) a major operation in Rwanda, which was commissioned to redress the situation in the aftermath of the genocide in April 1994; and (d) operations in the former Yugoslavia, which were carried out until the signing of the general framework agreement for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Dayton Agreement) and the basic agreement on the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium led to a major reconfiguration and downsizing of the United Nations presence there at the end of the biennium.

4.4 Generally speaking, performance during the biennium was influenced by the following main factors:

(a) Continued expansion in the scope and complexity of activities in United Nations peace-keeping operations;

(b) The need to operate in collaboration with or proximity to a number of other international actors as well as other United Nations organizations;

(c) Diminishing enthusiasm among Member States for launching peace-keeping operations, in comparison with the biennium 1992-1993, coupled with a tendency to call upon the United Nations to assume responsibilities in this area;

(d) The ill-defined boundaries between peace-keeping and peace enforcement, evidenced in assigning peace-keeping tasks with limited enforcement actions.

4.5 Institutionally, the Department was able to augment its capacity to plan, direct and support field operations. This was translated into a reorganization

of the Department and the establishment of planning and other specialized responsibilities, policy and analysis and executive entities in addition to a situation centre. Moreover, the integration into the Department of the Field Administration and Logistics Division has significantly enhanced the Department's capacity to deploy and support field operations.

4.6 Programmatically, a first step in the direction of enhancing the Department's ability to provide strategic direction has been taken with the initiation of regular meetings with other departments in the context of the Secretary-General's Task Force on United Nations Operations and the Framework for Coordination. The improvements in forward planning and analysis, integrated direction and the formulation of guidelines remain priority issues for the Department.

SECTION 7. LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
United Nations Administrative Tribunal and its secretariat	10	6		4				40.0		40.0(P) (C)
International law	230	161		53	16		6	538.7 0.5	16.0 .5	554.7(P) 1.0(C)
Law of the sea and ocean affairs	63	42		10	11		13	493.0		493.0(P) (C)
Section total	303	209		67	27		19	1 071.7 0.5	16.0 .5	1 087.7(P) 1.0(C)

Section 7. LEGAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 The Professional vacancy rate in the Office of Legal Affairs was on the high side compared with the majority of departments within the United Nations system, recorded at 10 per cent, although a few other departments also maintained a higher vacancy rate.

7.2 The nature of services provided in terms of overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services in the United Nations as a whole remained unaltered. However, the volume of work involved increased significantly as a result of the expansion of activities of the Security Council in promoting international peace and security.

7.3 One aspect of increased activity in this direction was demonstrated by the provision of services to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991; and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

7.4 In the area of custody, registration and publication of treaties, the biennium 1994-1995 witnessed the launching of a major computerization programme for enhancing productivity. This has enabled this subprogramme to perform the following operations: (a) scan into optical disks 1,500 volumes of the United Nations Treaty Series; (b) publish the Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General in English and French, simultaneously, through desk-top publishing; and (c) expedite the issuance of depository notifications.

7.5 Under the activities relating to progressive development and codification of international law, difficulties faced in output delivery were mainly logistical. They stemmed from lack of requisite human and financial resources within Conference Services for processing legal documents or the issuance of specific documents in all official languages of the United Nations, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/11 of 2 November 1995 on multilingualism.

7.6 It is to be noted that under the foregoing section, over one third of work months utilized were devoted to activities that are not specifically identified in the programme budget. This is attributable to the nature of activities carried out by this subprogramme that address depository service and registration of treaties; providing general legal advice; promotion of legal instruments; settlement of disputes; good offices; and coordination of activities undertaken within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law by international organizations working in this field.

7.7 In the area of the law of the sea and ocean affairs, three major developments, which could not be fully anticipated upon the formulation of the programme budget, called for action that affected programme performance. These are: (a) the entry into force of the Convention on the Law of the Sea in

November 1994; (b) the adoption on 28 July 1994 of the agreement relating to the implementation of part XI of the Convention; and (c) the adoption on 4 August 1995 of the Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. This called for releasing staff resources required for the fulfilment of new responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General. Hence, some programmed activities were terminated or postponed to accommodate these new developments and a substantial number of additional activities related thereto had to be introduced. Furthermore, the Train-Sea-Coast Programme, launched in 1993 in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), became operational in 1994 and required substantial commitment of financial and human resources from extrabudgetary funding.

SECTION 8. DEPARTMENT FOR POLICY COORDINATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Policy development	55	24	4	25	2	6	20	268.7 24.0	17.0 5.0	285.7(P) 29.0(C)
Sustainable development	151	151						384.6 21.0	36.3 11.5	420.9(P) 32.5(C)
Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development	35	14	2	14	5		4	52.0 16.5	14.0 6.0	66.0(P) 22.5(C)
Protection of global climate	17	16		1				118.5 17.0	140.5 19.7	259.0(P) 36.7(C)
Social development	128	71	5	17	35	4	15	226.0 14.0	35.0 13.0	261.5(P) 27.0(C)
Advancement of women	71	47	2	6	16	16	5	325.0	98.0	423.0(P) (C)
Combating desertification, particularly in Africa	9	9						42.0 20.0	60.0	102.0(P) 20.0(C)
Economic and Social Council Affairs and programme coordination	62	48	1	7	6	5	2	278.5	11.0 2.0	289.5(P) 2.0(C)
Section total	528	380	14	70	64	31	46	1 695.8 112.5	411.8 57.2	2 107.6(P) 169.7(C)

Section 8. DEPARTMENT FOR POLICY COORDINATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

8.1 The Professional vacancy rate in the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development during the biennium was reasonable, recorded at 5.9 per cent.

8.2 The Department became operational in early 1993. Its establishment was conceived within the framework of the second phase of the restructuring of the Secretariat. Thus, the Department was still in its formative stage when the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 was formulated. Among other things, the Department was in the throes of relocating two of its key Divisions, namely the Division for Social Policy and Development and the Division for the Advancement of Women from Vienna to New York. Hence, it was not possible to foresee and delineate accurately activities required to fulfil the mandates of this Department. Alternately, in some cases, activities contained in the programme budget did not reflect the dimension of work required. These considerations necessitated the adjustment and reorientation of the work of the Department to bridge the ensuing gaps in the programme of work in most areas overseen by the Department.

8.3 In this connection, notable adjustments were introduced to the sustainable development subprogramme whereby the existing programme budget for 1994-1995 contained only a skeleton of activities foreseen thereunder. Subsequently, activities were articulated in greater detail. Hence, the lack of congruence between activities undertaken during the biennium and those outlined in the programme budget. For the purposes of the programme performance exercise, the detailed version of activities formulated by this section was considered as the base for measuring programme performance. Activities were conceived at a later stage and were subsequently tailored to fulfil the mandated programmes, which were shaped, to a large extent, by the need for follow-up action to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at the intergovernmental level resulting from decisions of the new Commission on Sustainable Development.

8.4 One of the main clusters of activities in the Department centred around preparations for, servicing of and follow-up on world conferences and intergovernmental meetings, notably, the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the International Year of the Family and the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. In connection with preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, a host of activities not foreseen in the programme budget were added, the implementation of which required a substantial number of work months. Similarly, the convening of the Fourth World Conference on Women necessitated the addition of a number of outputs in response to new mandates emanating from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. In both cases, there was a need to reconsider priorities and release resources originally earmarked for other activities to fulfil these new mandates, thus resulting in the reformulation, postponement or termination of some programmed activities. In the social development subprogramme, this seems to have particulary affected the implementation of programmed activities under global social issues and policies in the area of social policy design, planning and coordination. Mandates and

recommendations for contributions to the International Year of the Family were also the source of a number of additional activities under this umbrella.

8.5 In the area of policy development, one of the causes of departures from programmed commitments was connected to activities related to the World Food Council (WFC), the convening of which was dependent on the completion of intergovernmental negotiations on the future of WFC. Additional activities in this area were mainly related to the provision of information material related to departmental computer-related activities to facilitate the work of this section and the development of electronic archives to facilitate access of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to certain aspects of the work of the United Nations.

8.6 Work in the area of Economic and Social Council affairs and programme coordination was also affected by new developments such as the need to provide support to the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on the Agenda for Development; the Open-ended Working Group on the Restructuring and Revitalization of the United Nations in the Economic, Social and Related Fields; and the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations.

8.7 In the social development subprogramme, the area of integrating social groups, namely, the elderly, the disabled and the ageing, some departures from programmed commitments, mainly postponement of publications, were attributable to logistical reasons, while several activities in the area of the integration of the disabled in development were terminated owing to lack of anticipated resources. Furthermore, in the area of the integration of the ageing in development, a number of activities were introduced on the initiative of the Department for programmatic reasons and for enhancing the effectiveness, namely to review the final draft of the programme for the ageing and to produce information material on the ageing as a contribution to the World Summit for Social Development.

8.8 The delivery of activities in the area of African recovery, which falls under the mandate of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries, was affected by three main considerations: (a) the Tokyo Declaration of 6 October 1993, which emanated from the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, and the subsequent mandate by the General Assembly to fulfil the commitments contained therein, which necessitated the addition of a new dimension to the programme of work; and (b) the decision to launch a system-wide special initiative on Africa, which caused a shift in emphasis from the implementation of the system-wide plan, as revised by the Committee for Programme and Coordination in 1994, to the formulation of a new initiative. To accommodate these requirements, some of the resources initially allocated to activities in the area of apartheid, most of which were terminated, were redeployed to this area.

8.9 As evidenced above, the Department witnessed during the biennium 1994-1995 major developments in various areas under its jurisdiction, which necessitated the introduction of considerable changes to the programme of work in virtually all areas.

SECTION 9. DEPARTMENT FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Global development policy analysis	43	31	1	1	10	6	6	975.0 41.0	26.0 2.0	1 001.0(P) 43.0(C)
Population	83	75	5	2	1	1	1	452.5 8.0	48.5 26.5	501.0(P) 34.5(C)
Statistics	136	104	8	12	12	6		995.5 47.0	73.0 52.0	1 068.5(P) 99.0(C)
Section total	262	210	14	15	23	13	7	2 423.0 96.0	147.5 80.5	2 570.5(P) 176.5(C)

Section 9. DEPARTMENT FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION AND POLICY ANALYSIS

9.1 The Professional vacancy rate in the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis during the reporting period was not significant since it amounted to 3.8 per cent.

9.2 The work of the Department is divided into three main areas: global development; policy analysis; population and statistics. While no major changes were introduced in the area of population, the work programme had to be adjusted in the other two areas to accommodate new mandates and developments.

9.3 Thus, in the area of global development policy analysis, research activities related to the analysis of micro-economic issues were augmented in response to new developments in this area endorsed by the General Assembly. The decision of the Assembly to establish in the biennium 1996-1997 a new Micro-economic and Social Policy Analysis Division will reinforce and institutionalize this initiative.

9.4 Furthermore, although they were foreseen in the budget, a number of reports to legislative bodies, mainly the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies did not materialize owing to the fact that these bodies did not request them. In fewer cases, activities were also terminated owing to restructuring and the transfer of responsibility to the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

9.5 Other factors that influenced programme delivery in the area of global development policy analysis were prompted by programmatic considerations, such as the reformulation of the World Economic Survey into the World Economic and Social Survey, and the redeployment of resources to assist in work related to the Secretary-General's Agenda for Development and initiatives of the General Assembly in this connection. Finally, rendering assistance to the Security Council Committee, established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, also placed an additional workload on the Department.

9.6 In the area of population, following the conclusion of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, the Department embarked on a programme of follow-up activities. One of the recommendations of the Conference called for exploring the possibility of convening a conference on international migration, an area in which the Department is actively involved in terms of providing relevant policy analyses and recommendations. The financial constraints imposed system-wide in September 1995 have influenced the delivery of a number of outputs in the field of population. Logistical reasons, secondment of staff to UNDP and lack of required in-house expertise were responsible for the termination or postponement of the delivery of a number of other programmed outputs.

9.7 In the area of statistics, work proceeded as scheduled. Departures from programmed activities were partly attributable to logistical reasons, which caused the postponement of delivery thereof. In the case of non-implementation of some activities programmed under areas designated as high priority, departures from programmed commitments were evidenced in the reformulation of

these activities, on the initiative of the Department, for programmatic reasons or their termination owing to obsolescence. On the other hand, a number of additional sectoral statistical publications and activities related to civil registration were introduced to the programme of work in response to legislative mandates of the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions of the Statistical Commission. Additional activities in this sector also included substantive services to the seventeenth session of the Statistical Commission's Working Group. It should be noted that, during the biennium, the Department provided operational and technical assistance to more than 100 developing countries and countries with economies in transition, primarily in the areas of population and statistics, largely financed by UNDP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

9.8 An important development during the biennium was the wider dissemination of information available to the Department through electronic means. Thus, both the 1994 and 1995 editions of the United Nations Statistical Yearbook were issued on CD-ROM; several databases were released on diskettes; selected information from the 1994 revision of the World Population Prospects and the World Urbanization Prospects were made available to users of the Internet; and all official documents of the International Conference on Population and Development were made available on the Population Information Network (POPIN). Foundations for further improvements in this area were laid through the development of the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and the work of DESIPA 2000.

SECTION 10. DEPARTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Economic management and social development	5	3			2			22.0		22.0(P) (C)
Natural resources and energy planning and management	37	25		12				152.0 14.0	13.0	165.0(P) 14.0(C)
Public administration and development management	29	11	7	10	1	11	12	138.0 48.0	3.0	141.0(P) 48.0(C)
Section total	71	39	7	22	3	11	12	312.0 62.0	16.0	328.0(P) 62.0(C)

Section 10. DEPARTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

10.1 The Department for Development Support and Management Services maintained a low rate of Professional vacancy during the biennium 1994-1995, which amounted to 4 per cent.

10.2 The Department was established in 1993 in the context of the ongoing restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat. The implications of the restructuring process left their imprints on the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 and the early stages for its implementation. As a result of restructuring, activities in the area of natural resources and energy had not yet been articulated. Upon the preparation of the budget for the biennium 1994-1995, those activities were formulated at a later stage.

10.3 Furthermore, one of the major effects of the restructuring of the Department was the sizeable reduction of posts funded by the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation, which were redeployed to the regional commissions. This was evidenced in the field of natural resources and energy, whereby nine Professional posts and nine General Service posts and some of their responsibilities were decentralized from the Department to the regional commissions. In addition, funding and staffing from extrabudgetary resources dwindled owing to changes in policy directives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Department's principal source of funding. UNDP decided to give priority to the national execution of technical operation projects, rather than execution by United Nations agencies, and adopted other funding priorities which strongly affected the Department's operational activities.

10.4 Departures from programmed commitments, which called for redirection of activities and the execution of additional ones, were largely triggered by emerging mandates and issues. A case in point is the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 49/136 off 19 December 1994 to convene a resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly on public administration and development in April 1996. The responsibility of overall coordination of preparations for this session, including the preparation of a major report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in development and strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, were relegated to the Department. Hence, staff resources had to be tapped to perform coordination and liaison functions in preparation for the session; service the twelfth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, a principal preparatory meeting; and produce various additional studies in this field, not featured in the programme budget. Other additional activities were introduced on the initiative of the Department in response to changing priorities and concerns of Member States, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

10.5 Addressing emerging issues arising from the recent round of global conferences was yet another reason for the addition of a number of activities. In relation to the Fourth World Conference on Women and its platform for action, for example, the Department's activities were redesigned to integrate the gender dimension. In this connection, in the biennium 1994-1995, two additional

publications on women and public policy were completed. Moreover, a special issue of the Natural Resources Forum was devoted to women.

10.6 Preparations for the General Assembly's resumed session referred to above and the redirection of resources to this end was the major cause for the postponement of some programmed activities. Another major cause for postponement of activities was attributable to logistic reasons related to financial constraints imposed system-wide in September 1995. It is worth noting that the thrust of activities in the Department is operational in nature. Their implementation has commanded around three quarters of the total work months utilized by this Department.

10.7 To meet the challenges of increasing demand on services, coupled with restricted resources, the Department is set on strengthening linkages between its normative functions and the development of activities funded by UNDP. It is also launching new activities for which clear substantive demand exists, especially in the sectors of human resources development, governance, capacity-building and natural resources and environmental management.

10.8 The Department is also adjusting its relationship with the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the light of the decentralization of some of its activities to these organizations in the area of natural resources and energy. It is intensifying its focus on planning and management aspects in this area. As a concrete step towards streamlining the relationship between the Department and the foregoing offices, a management board, chaired by the Department, has been established for this purpose.

SECTION 11A. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Executive direction and management	24	20	4			3		84.0 2.5		84.0(P) 2.5(C)
Trade and development	324	224	37	33	30	39	29	1 622.9 63.0	18.0 118.4	1 640.9(P) 181.4(C)
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and special programmes	27	22	2	2	1	14	12	504.0 3.0	45.0 13.0	549.0(P) 16.0(C)
Trade expansion, export promotion and service sector development	119	81	7	8	23	11	1	461.5 10.5	21.0 19.0	482.5(P) 29.5(C)
Transnational corporations	160	94	28	20	18		13	403.7 49.5	11.5 29.0	415.2(P) 78.5(C)
Science and technology for development	49	35	7	7		13	1	194.0 2.0	2.0	194.0(P) 4.0(C)
Section total	703	476	85	70	72	80	56	3 270.1 130.5	95.5 181.4	3 365.6(P) 311.9(C)

Section 11A. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

11A.1 During the biennium, the average Professional vacancy rate in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was at low level of 4 per cent. The implementation of the UNCTAD programme of work in 1994-1995, must be seen against the background of the 1993 restructuring of the Secretariat and the reorganization of the intergovernmental machinery agreed upon at the eighth session of the Conference. Thus, in May 1994, the Commission on Transnational Cooperation was integrated into the institutional machinery of UNCTAD. It was renamed the Commission on Investment and Transnational Corporations, with reformulated terms of reference and a reoriented programme of work. At the same time, three new ad hoc working groups on trade, environment and development, trading opportunities, and enterprise and development were established.

11A.2 The above developments required the preparation of a number of additional reports and studies, the reformulation of a substantial number of outputs programmed, as well as the postponement and termination of others.

11A.3 A brief description of the main changes introduced under various subprogrammes is presented hereunder.

11A.4 Pursuant to the Trade and Development Board's decision 415 (XL), a number of additional reports and technical publications have been produced under the subprogramme on international competition and trade policies focusing on trade, environment and sustainable development. A few others dealing with restrictive business practices were also produced.

11A.5 As concerns the commodities subprogramme, the postponement or termination of a number of meetings programmed, including the United Nations World Commodity Conference, the United Nations Wheat Conference and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Bauxite/Alumina/Aluminium, prompted a reduction in the implementation of reports and other technical publications to be submitted to these meetings. However, other programme areas were enhanced through a number of additional meetings that took place. These included the United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber and the United Nations Natural Rubber Conference, with numerous related reports and background papers prepared for that purpose.

11A.6 Within the context of the economic cooperation among developing countries subprogramme, an additional meeting was convened in 1994 of the eighth session of the Coordination Committee on Multilateral Payments Arrangements and Monetary Cooperation among Developing Countries. Numerous background documents were prepared in support of the above, particularly dealing with the South-South trade expansion and institutional cooperation among African and Latin American countries. A number of outputs were postponed, some because the resources had to be redeployed to the above areas and others because of delays in printing. Also a number were terminated because they became irrelevant.

11A.7 Under the subprogramme on land-locked and island developing countries and special programmes, a number of additional intergovernmental meetings took place during the biennium. This included the Mid-term Global Review of the

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, a meeting of governmental experts of donor countries and financial and technical assistance institutions, as well as a symposium for land-locked and transit developing countries. Reports and background papers were prepared for the above meetings.

11A.8 In response to the development of the peace process in the Middle East, the Special Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People issued additional sectoral studies which provided the substantive grounds for the preparation of UNCTAD's programme of technical assistance activities to the Palestinian people. In addition, two publications were issued on prospects for sustained development of the Palestinian economy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, 1990-2010: a quantitative framework.

11A.9 In support of the structural adjustment and trading opportunities subprogramme, five reports were added by legislative enactments emanating from decisions of the Trade and Development Board. They concentrated on issues relating to the expansion of trading opportunities for developing countries, resulting from the Uruguay Round in selected sections. These additional outputs prompted some terminations to release the resources needed.

11A.10 As called for by the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Services/Shipping at its second session, a number of reports and technical publications were produced on fostering competitive multimodal transport services, strengthening technical cooperation and human resources development, facing the challenge on integrated transport services and legal aspects of financial ship leasing in developing countries. The above prompted the terminations of several programmed activities.

11A.11 The main objective of the subprogramme on securing effective international arrangements and agreements relating to transnational corporations was to facilitate the flow of foreign investment in accordance with the national development plans. In order to further enhance the subprogramme, a number of reports and publications were issued dealing with analysis of laws, regulations, arrangements and agreements including contracts; promotion of harmonization of foreign direct investment reporting systems; and the promotion of the harmonization of national standards of corporate accounting and reporting. However, shortage of extrabudgetary funds necessitated the postponement and the termination of some of the outputs programmed.

11A.12 Only about 8 per cent of the work-months engaged in delivering the programme of work were utilized in support of coordination, harmonization and liaison and international cooperation during the biennium. These centred on the coordination of the plan of action relating to the implementation of Agenda 21; mobilization of external and domestic financial resources and investment promotion in the context of the United Nations system-wide plan for action for African economic recovery and development; inter-agency consultations relating to the preparations of the mid-term global review of the programme of action for the least developed countries for the 1990s; as well as substantive inputs and participation in numerous coordination committees and round tables and cooperation with many entities within and outside the United Nations system concerning international trade issues.

SECTION 11B. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Trade expansion, export promotion and service sector development										
Institutional infrastructure, including business organizations for trade promotion and export development	22	17		5			12	19.0	28.0 8.0	47.0(P) 8.0(C)
Product and market research, development and promotion	96	70		10	16		9	168.5	74.0 29.0	242.5(P) 29.0(C)
Import operations and techniques	2			1	1		1		1.5	(P) 1.5(C)
Human resource development for trade and promotion	1			1			3	5.0	8.0	13.0(P) (C)
Section total	121	87		17	17		25	192.5	110.0 38.5	302.5(P) 38.5(C)

Section 11B. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

11B.1 The International Trade Centre (ITC) is a joint subsidiary organ of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization (WTO). It is the focal point for United Nations technical cooperation activities in trade promotion. Accordingly, the bulk of ITC work is of a technical cooperation nature. During the biennium 1994-1995, the amount of extrabudgetary resources available to ITC was estimated at $45.3 million, of which $35.4 million was for operational projects. The United Nations contribution to ITC's budget amounted to $20.8 million during the same period.

11B.2 The Centre's programme of work during the biennium has been influenced by the prevailing conditions related to the international trade scene closely linked to the demand in the developing countries and the economies in transition for information on market potential and trends for particular products or commodities and for technical working instruments tc support their trade promotion and trade development efforts.

11B.3 ITC's programme of work has also been shaped by other factors during the biennium, namely, the general reluctance of donors to make available to ITC the extrabudgetary resources needed to implement the planned programme and the departure and non-replacement of a number of specialized technical staff.

11B.4 During the biennium a number of technical publications were added by the Secretariat consisting mostly of studies either directed to the markets of specific countries or regions, or of a more general nature. These included studies on China's foreign trade transactions, African cases in international business and selected markets in Asia. More general studies included profiles of trade promotion organization; developing countries' chambers of commerce-organizations and services; export quality; maritime transportation-guidelines for importers; and ITC activities in commodities. An additional training handbook was also prepared on export documentation and a pilot survey of information services on business opportunities available to developing countries has been issued as well.

11B.5 The above additions prompted some departures from programme commitments. Most of the terminations and postponements were for the large part the result of redeployment of technical staff to carry out other work priorities. In addition, the postponements were also caused by such factors as late or non-availability of statistical or other current trade data and changes in international commercial and economic situation.

SECTION 12A. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Environment										
Protection of the atmosphere	21	20		1			5	3.0	12.2 1.0	15.2(P) 1.0(C)
Environmental management of freshwater resources	4	3		1		1	4		8.3	8.3(P) (C)
Environmental management of terrestrial ecosystems and their resources	66	32		32	2	15	44	2.5	125.3 138.5	127.8(P) 138.5(C)
Environmental management of oceans and coastal areas management	8	8				73	17	10.3	100.7 22.3	111.0(P) 22.3(C)
Environmental health, human settlements and welfare	45	41		4			16	.3	110.6 72.0	110.9(P) 72.0(C)
Environment and economics, accounting and management tools	12	6		6		29			57.3 57.0	57.3(P) 57.0(C)
Toxic chemicals and waste management	11	7	2	2			10	.5	20.5 12.6	21.0(P) 12.6(C)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Industry, energy and the environment	33	23	4	3	3	15	1		58.5 36.0	58.5(P) 36.0(C)
Earthwatch data, information assessment and early warning	58	50	1	5	2	2	14	2.8	120.0 114.5	122.8(P) 114.5(C)
Capacity-building for environmentally sound and sustainable development	17	13	1	3		32	4		171.1 131.3	171.1(P) 131.3(C)
Environmental law, institutions and policies	13	9	1	3		38			69.5 41.0	69.5(P) 41.0(C)
Support to and cooperation for environmental action (including global regional cooperation)	1	1				7	8	2.0	45.6 31.5	47.6(P) 31.5(C)
Section total	289	213	9	60	7	212	123	21.4	899.6 657.7	921.0(P) 657.7(C)

Section 12A. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

12A.1 The vacancy rate for Professional posts in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) averaged 17 per cent during the biennium 1994-1995. Throughout the biennium emphasis was laid on the catalytic role of UNEP and on the need to create partnerships with other United Nations entities and organizations. Such cooperation enabled UNEP to respond to the specific needs expressed by Governments and other members of the UNEP constituency. Thus, UNEP provided substantive services to many new meetings and issued additional reports and technical publications. UNEP's information programme also expanded substantially.

12A.2 The largest number of additional outputs was called for by legislative mandates emanating from UNEP Governing Council decisions taken at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions. This prompted departures from programmed commitments as the resources had to be redeployed to the new priorities. This was particularly visible in the following subprogrammes.

12A.3 Under the environmental management of oceans and coastal areas management subprogramme, a number of additional regional expert group meetings took place during the biennium, addressing issues relating to pollution prevention and waste management. In addition, substantive services were provided to the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt a Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Countries. Two intergovernmental meetings were also held on the protection and development of the marine and coastal environment of the West and Central African region. In connection with the above, numerous publications and background documents were produced on the protection of the marine environment from land-based sources of pollution.

12A.4 The additional activities under the subprogramme capacity-building for environmentally sound and sustainable development, which call for the creation of individual awareness and actions for environmental management, consisted mainly of environmentally sustainable technologies information services. Thus, during the biennium UNEP engaged in producing a large number of additional newsletters, booklets, exhibitions, audio-visual and broadcast material, as well as television and radio programmes within its enlarged information programme. The above included the quarterly newsletter Insight and UNEP Update. The environmentally sustainable technologies information services have also generated a number of added outputs, including a systems survey database and information resources on the Internet.

12A.5 As regards the subprogramme on environmental law, institutions and policies, over 10 additional intergovernmental meetings were convened on issues relating to the protection of marine environment from land-based sources of pollution; the Lusaka Agreement on cooperative enforcement operations directed at illegal trade in wild fauna and flora; military activities and the environment; and African Ministerial Conference on the Environment. Substantive services were provided to these meetings as well as to numerous ad hoc expert group meetings on related topics. Reports and technical publications were produced.

SECTION 12B. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Human settlements										
Global issues and strategies	75	52	3	8	12	4	18	351.0	226.0 138.0	577.0(P) 138.0(C)
National policies and instruments	5	3		2				68.0	10.0 40.0	78.0(P) 40.0(C)
Integrated settlement management	14	8	1	3	2			92.0	12.0 25.0	104.0(P) 25.0(C)
Financial resources	5	1	1	1	2			34.0	 10.0	34.0(P) 10.0(C)
Land management	4			3	1			30.0	 20.0	30.0(P) 20.0(C)
Infrastructure development and operation	12	6		3	3			74.0	28.0 25.0	102.0(P) 25.0(C)
Housing production	16	10			6			60.0	10.0 34.0	70.0(P) 34.0(C)
Construction sector	11	1		6	4	2		38.0	13.0 6.0	51.0(P) 6.0(C)
Section total	142	81	5	26	30	6	18	747.0	299.0 298.0	1 046.0(P) 298.0(C)

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Section 12B. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)

12B.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts in the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) during the biennium 1994-1995 was 14 per cent. The major focus of the activities undertaken by the Centre has been the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) to take place in 1996. This has resulted in a number of changes during the implementation of the programme. Thus, within the new priorities related to sustainable urbanization and the environment, freshly mandated reports by decisions taken by the Commission on Human Settlements at its fourteenth session, were produced under subprogrammes related to global issues and strategies and the construction sector. The above included reports on population, urbanization and quality of life; strengthening of regional activities; urban and housing indicators; building materials and health; and human settlements and environmental strategies.

12B.2 As concerns the high priority subprogramme on infrastructure development and operation, the Centre has been involved in exploring new approaches to some of the major issues in urbanization such as water, waste management, transportation, energy, good governance, finance and security of tenure. The publishing during the biennium of the report on the global overview of environmental infrastructure needs and provision for the preparatory committee of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements has provided a basis for these new initiatives. In addition, a report on new communications technologies for human settlements development and publications on waste recycling technologies and economic and regulatory instruments for the demand management of urban transport have been issued as well in support of the above priorities.

12B.3 During the biennium, the Centre's programme concerning information dissemination has been expanded, resulting in a large number of information material produced. These included press releases, audio-visual productions and the replacement of the regular publication entitled Habitat News by the Habitat Debate. In fact, the Centre utilized almost as many Professional staff resources in support of its information programme as for the parliamentary services. Most of the outputs added at the initiative of the Secretariat, were in effect in support of information services producing manuals and training handbooks for local government officials on national human settlement management and development.

12B.4 The lack of anticipated resources, programmatic consideration and delay in printing had equally adversely affected the delivery and timely issuance of many of the publications and some of the reports programmed.

SECTION 13. CRIME CONTROL

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Crime prevention and criminal justice										
Operational activities, planning and overall coordination	16	14		1	1	4		36.0 2.0		36.0(P) 2.0(C)
Collaborative action against transnational crime	34	19	12	3		17		72.0 2.0	4.0 12.0	76.0(P) 14.0(C)
Crime prevention planning and criminal justice management	25	20	3	2		2		54.0 6.0	9.0	63.0(P) 6.0(C)
Crime Prevention and criminal justice standards and norms	6	3	2	1		1		13.0	2.0	15.0(P) (C)
Section total	81	56	17	7	1	24		175.0 10.0	15.0 12.0	190.0(P) 22.0(C)

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Section 13. CRIME CONTROL

13.1 The vacancy rate for Professional posts in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch for the biennium 1994-1995 was 7 per cent. During the reporting period, the Branch provided substantive support to the third and fourth Sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the focal point for international cooperation in this field and the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. In addition, the Branch further promoted the use and dissemination of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and developed collaborative action against transnational crime.

13.2 The high priority subprogramme on collaborative action against transnational crime was further strengthened by two international conferences which were not included in the programme budget: the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach; and the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, both held in 1994. Five additional preparatory meetings in support of the Ninth Congress were also added in 1994, covering Africa, Europe, Latin America, West Asia and Asia and the Pacific. In addition, a regional ministerial workshop on organized transnational crime was convened at Buenos Aires in 1995.

13.3 In connection with the above, numerous reports and background papers were prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 48/103 of 20 December 1993. These centred on issues concerning organized transnational crime in the context of the elaboration of international instruments, including a convention against transnational organized crime; guidelines for its prevention and control; most effective forms of international cooperation; national legislation for its control; and measures to combat alien-smuggling and implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/159 on the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime.

13.4 Furthermore, under the newly established subprogramme on operational activities, planning and overall coordination, substantive services were provided to an ad hoc expert group meeting on innovative partnerships to finance technical assistance projects. The Branch has also issued in response to new legislative enactments, additional reports on the review of priority themes, in accordance with Commission resolution 1/1 on strategic management; action against national and transnational economic and organized crime, and the role of criminal law in the protection of the environment; and capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty.

13.5 Both the work programme and the resources utilized in support of activities of non-quantified nature expanded during the biennium 1994-1995, most of it in support of coordination and harmonization activities and promotion of legal instruments within the United Nations system. The Branch was involved as well in coordinating activities with UNDP on the protection of the environment focusing on criminal law. In addition, coordination took place with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the development of measures against the instrumental use of children in criminal activities; with the International Law Commission and the United Nations Legal Office on the establishment of international criminal jurisdiction; and with UNCHR, UNDP and other specialized agencies of the United Nations system on the use and application of United Nations standards, norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice. The Branch undertook jointly with the Centre for Human Rights a training programme that contained elements of criminal justice as well as participated in joint field projects and training activities with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in matters related to transnational and organized crime, money laundering and other offences with links to drugs.

SECTION 14. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
International drug control										
Treaty implementation, secretariat and support services	53	49	1	3				253.0	18.5	271.5(P) (C)
Applied scientific research, demand and supply reduction	23	19	2	2		2	13	35.5 2.0	12.0	47.5(P) 2.0 (C)
Suppression of illicit traffic	34	16	2	2	14	1		21.0	7.0	28.0(P) (C)
External relations, interorganizational cooperation and information	22	15		3	4		1	34.0	3.0	37.0(P) (C)
International limitation and monitoring of licit cultivation, production, manufacture of, trade in and use of narcotic drugs controlled under the 1961 Convention and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol	36	33		2	1			61.5		61.5(P) (C)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
International monitoring of licit manufacture of, trade in and use of psychotropic substances controlled under the 1971 Convention	4	4						35.0		35.0(P) (C)
International monitoring and assessment of changes in the scope of control of substances controlled under the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	5	4		1		2		85.5	13.5	99.0(P) (C)
Section total	177	140	5	13	19	5	14	525.5 2.0	54.0	579.5(P) 2.0(C)

Section 14. INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

14.1 During the biennium 1994-1995, the vacancy rate for Professional posts for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme averaged 6 per cent. Programme implementation during the biennium was influenced by an ongoing integration process of the Programme which put forth the restructuring of the Secretariat, especially in the areas of suppression of illicit traffic and external relations. The shifts in programme orientation combined with a shortage of extrabudgetary resources prompted most terminations and delayed the implementation of more than half of the outputs reported postponed. Furthermore, none of the eight quarterly summaries of significant world-wide seizures of illicit drugs from the international illicit traffic could be delivered as programmed owing to major changes in the database used with a new computer programme being put into place. However, it should be noted that most of the outputs programmed under the high priority designated subprogramme on treaty implementation, secretariat and support services were delivered. In fact, almost 36 per cent of the total resources utilized by the Programme during the biennium went towards the implementation of the activities falling under the above subprogramme.

14.2 During the period under review, the emergence of a number of new independent countries in Eastern Europe extended the assistance provided to those countries. According to International Narcotics Control Board decision 55/28, an additional List of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control ("Red List") was published in 1995. Also, as requested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, an additional report entitled "The strategy for the reduction of illicit supply" was submitted to the Commission at its thirty-eighth session. Furthermore, in order to meet the requirements from Member States to update the methodology for rapid identification of drugs and precursors newly put under the international control, a technical publication was issued in 1995 entitled "Rapid testing methods of drugs of abuse".

14.3 In the field of the applied scientific research, requirements for assistance to the new independent countries also increased. Additional training and equipments were financed from extrabudgetary resources for this purpose. Advanced training courses in methods for the identification and analysis of drug abuse, biological specimens and pharmaceutical preparations were carried out. The greater emphasis placed on the demand reduction approach reflects a shift in work priority under the United Nations International Drug Control Programme from supply reduction to demand reduction. In support of the above, five reports on demand reduction and supply strategy were submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs during the biennium.

14.4 In line with the conclusion of Economic and Social Council decision 1994/202 of 3 February 1994 on coordination, major steps were taken to enhance coordination and cooperation on drug control matters in the United Nations system. A concrete strategy for this purpose was developed and approved by the Administrative Committee on Coordination at its 1995 session. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme utilized over 30 per cent of its resources in support of the activities that do not generate a final output. Nearly half of that was devoted to coordination, harmonization and liaison.

SECTION 15. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Poverty alleviation through sustainable development	75	69		3	3	1	18	290.0 6.0	87.5 8.0	377.5(P) 14.0(C)
Development issues and policies	38	28	2	3	5	1	5	313.5 14.0	 8.0	313.5(P) 22.0(C)
Trade, regional economic cooperation and integration	117	87	2	27	1	5	19	455.0 3.5		455.0(P) 3.5(C)
Natural resources and energy development	21	18	1	1	1	3		126.0 13.5		126.0(P) 13.5(C)
Development administration and management	9	8		1			1	25.0 2.0		25.0(P) 2.0(C)
Human resources development and social transformation	35	31		1	3			113.0	1.0	114.0(P) (C)
Women in development	21	19	1	1		2	1	61.5	 14.5	61.5(P) 14.5(C)
Statistical and information systems development	86	82	1	3		3	4	194.3 3.0	20.0	214.3(P) 3.0(C)
Infrastructural and structural transformation	70	63		2	5	3	8	348.6 37.0	 9.5	348.6(P) 46.5(C)
Section total	472	405	7	42	18	18	56	1 926.9 79.0	108.5 40.0	2 035.4(P) 119.0(C)

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Section 15. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

15.1 The vacancy rate in the Professional category in the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) averaged 18 per cent during the biennium 1994-1995. During that period the programme of work implemented by ECA addressed the problems of African economic recovery, growth and long-term transformation. The specific focus of the programme was on the promotion of policies and strategies for effective economic management and for bringing about a greater measure of economic cooperation and integration among African countries. Special attention was given to the building and effective utilization of critical human, institutional and infrastructural capacities, particularly in the production, trade, monetary and financial, and physical infrastructure fields, as well as for the enhancement of public and private sector development and management. Activities were also directed at fostering human-centred development, and at alleviating poverty generally with a specific focus on the needs of women and other productive groups. In this context, special emphasis was placed on the enhancement of mass participation of civic society in the development process.

15.2 The need for accelerating the implementation of major regionally agreed priority programmes such as the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and Agenda 21 adopted by the Conference for Environment and Development provided the framework within which some of the activities were carried out. Special attention was also given to the regional preparations for and the follow-up to the various United Nations global conferences.

15.3 Maximum restraint was exercised to limit departures from programmed commitments. However, the need for proactive response to challenges related especially to the dynamics of short-term economic management issues and the recent major shifts in international economic and trade relations were among the factors that compelled the Secretariat to carry out a significant number of additional activities both at its own initiative and at the request of the Member States. The issue of Africa's external debt especially as it related to the overall problem of financing development in Africa, as well as the implications for Africa of the Uruguay Round agreement were, in particular, the subject of a number of additions to the approved programme. There was also the need to assist Member States to prepare regional common positions on the issues coming before the various global conferences. A number of outputs were reformulated, postponed or terminated. These are largely explained by the special measures put in place as a result of the financial crisis facing the United Nations. Some reformulations were made to refocus the scope of activities or to broaden them to address related emergent issues.

15.4 The biennium 1994-1995 was the first biennium since ECA reorganized its subprogramme structures, by merging and reducing the number of subprogrammes from 21 to 9 thematic subprogrammes. Of the nine subprogrammes, four are designated high priorities, namely, trade, regional economic cooperation and integration; poverty alleviation through sustainable development; human resource development and social transformation; and women in development. The changes introduced to these subprogrammes during the biennium are summarized hereunder.

15.5 Under trade, regional economic cooperation and integration, 23 per cent of programmed outputs were postponed during the biennium, consisting mainly of reports and published material. The reason for such postponements was either the inability to hire consultants because of the financial restriction or the vacancy situation. The five outputs added by a legislative mandate consisted of non-recurrent publications relating to issues such as the impact of the Uruguay Round on Africa's economy and Africa's participation in future multilateral trade negotiations with the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Secretariat added a number of published materials in order to enhance the effectiveness of the subprogramme. The additional publications addressed issues relating to the economic situation and to the activities of the Commission's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) in various regions of Africa as well as to the post-Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

15.6 The poverty alleviation subprogramme did not witness substantial departures from programmed commitments in terms of postponements and terminations. However, several reports and published materials were added at the initiative of the Secretariat in order to address more effectively issues relating to food production, self-sufficiency and security in Africa, including humanitarian assistance, natural disaster relief, post-conflict rehabilitation and preparatory work for the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II).

15.7 Under the human resource development and social transformation subprogramme, limited changes were introduced to the programmed activities. Thus, one non-recurrent publication on establishing and managing alternative people-oriented financial institutions was postponed owing to the financial restriction. Furthermore, three ad hoc expert meetings, which were designated as highest priority outputs, were terminated owing to the financial restriction.

15.8 The changes introduced under the women in development subprogramme consisted of two ad hoc expert group meetings added by a legislative decision to prepare for the Fourth World Conference on Women and the regional forum of women leaders in preparation for the World Conference on Women. In addition, one report on economic empowerment of women was added at the initiative of the Secretariat in order to incorporate that topic on the agenda of the Regional Conference on Women. In terms of postponement, the issuance of one recurrent publication on the roster of African women experts was delayed for logistical reasons.

SECTION 16. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Regional economic cooperation	127	51	56	5	15	50	29	291.2 18.9	33.6 46.4	324.8(P) 65.3(C)
Environment and sustainable development	174	111	10	18	35	40	17	317.1 19.6	113.4 113.3	430.5(P) 132.9(C)
Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries	12	12				1	4	44.5	6.3 1.0	50.8(P) 1.0(C)
Poverty alleviation through economic growth and social development	91	67	7	8	9	43	6	278.7 10.7	159.2 201.0	437.9(P) 211.7(C)
Statistics	40	28	4	3	5	2		81.4 .8	10.8 1.3	92.2(P) 2.1(C)
Transport and communications	46	39	2	3	2	8	2	208.4	88.7 100.7	297.1(P) 100.7(C)
Section total	490	308	79	37	66	144	58	1 221.3 50.0	412.0 463.7	1 633.3(P) 513.7(C)

Section 16. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

16.1 Pursuant to resolution 48/2 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Commission secretariat restructured its 15 subprogrammes into six subprogrammes along thematic lines to provide a more integrated response to the development needs and priorities of its constituency. Subsequently, the 1994-1995 programme of work was revised with emphasis placed on the thematic approach. The revised programme was endorsed by the Commission and entailed the introduction of extensive changes to the original programme in terms of reformulations, postponements, terminations and additions.

16.2 The main factors that have had an impact on the work programme include inadequate extrabudgetary funding, high vacancy levels and difficulties in recruiting suitable consultants. It should be noted that the vacancy rate of Professional staff averaged 18 per cent during the biennium. Efforts to reduce duplication and redundancy of activities also resulted in departures from commitments in the work programme. At the same time, many important additional activities had to be introduced in order to service the intergovernmental meetings under the revised subsidiary structure of the Commission, which also prompted adjustments to the programme of work.

16.3 The bulk of the modifications were made in the three high priority designated subprogrammes: regional economic cooperation, environment and sustainable development and poverty alleviation through economic growth and social development. A brief description of the main modifications made under these subprogrammes is given hereunder.

16.4 Most of the activities added to the regional economic cooperation subprogramme were mandated by the Committee for Regional Economic Cooperation. They consisted of reports to the Commission, the Committee for Regional Economic Cooperation and to the Steering Group of the Committee for Regional Economic Cooperation on various aspects of regional economic cooperation. Furthermore, 24 issues of the recurrent publication on Fertilizer Trade Information monthly bulletin and reports on commodities cooperative arrangements and guidebooks on selected exportable products were also added.

16.5 The activities added under the environment and sustainable development subprogramme were formulated under the general guidance of the Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development. The additional outputs consisted of reports to the Commission on selected issues in relation to the implementation of Agenda 21, reports on activities related to the strategy for regional cooperation in space application for sustainable development; reports to the Committee on Environment and Development, and several non-recurrent publications in the area of environment, energy, remote sensing and mineral resources.

16.6 Under the poverty alleviation through economic growth and social development subprogramme, 20 issues of the recurrent publication on Population Headliners were added, along with several non-recurrent publications dealing with human resource development, juvenile justice administration with the focus on youth in poverty, women's role and status, ageing and drug demand reduction.

16.7 The impact of extrabudgetary resources on the implementation of ESCAP's programme of work is worth noting. These resources accounted for 45 per cent of all resources utilized in the production of the substantive and operational activities implemented during the biennium. Also worth noting is the substantial role (46 per cent) of the regular budget in supporting the operational activities undertaken by the secretariat. The flexible use of regular budget and extrabudgetary resources has enabled the secretariat to introduce the necessary adjustments to its work programme in order to address emerging needs.

SECTION 17. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Agriculture and timber	55	36		2	17			41.0		41.0(P) 2.0(C)
Economic analysis	32	19		8	5		3	403.0 5.5	11.0 2.0	414.0(P) 7.5(C)
Environment	227	146	3	4	74	33		421.0 18.5		421.0(P) 18.5(C)
Human settlements	20	19		1		2		39.5 5.0	2.0	39.5(P) 7.0(C)
Industry and technology	78	58		5	15	14	2	159.0 15.5	48.0	207.0(P) 15.5(C)
Development of international trade	27	22	4	1				66.5 3.0	3.0	66.5(P) 6.0(C)
Statistics	63	37	5	1	20		10	114.0 8.5		114.0(P) 8.5(C)
Transport	115	107		2	6	4		282.0 4.2		282.0(P) 4.2(C)
Trade facilitation	42	28	2		12			111.0		111.0(P) (C)
Energy	69	55	7	7				126.0	5.5	131.5(P) (C)
Section total	728	527	21	31	149	53	15	1 763.0 62.2	64.5 7.0	1 827.5(P) 69.2(C)

Section 17. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

17.1 The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) programme of work in the biennium 1994-1995 concentrated on the transition process and the integration of eastern European and newly independent States into the market economy. In addition, it made room for the preparation and follow-up of world conferences and strengthening of the Commission's relationship with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Mediterranean States. The role of ECE and the issues before it are under constant review by its policy bodies because of the continuing changes in the region which affect its relationship with the newly independent States. Budgetary constraints, and an average vacancy rate of almost 9 per cent throughout the biennium affected the implementation of ECE's programme of work necessitating some adjustment and changes to address emerging needs. Most of these changes occurred under the five high priority subprogrammes, namely, environment, transport, statistics, trade facilitation and economic analysis. The modifications introduced to these subprogrammes are summarized hereunder.

17.2 The Committee on Environmental Policy and the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, both policy bodies, continued to streamline their programmes during the period under review in order to respond swiftly to the new conditions prevailing in the region. Increased emphasis was given to: (a) concentrating resources for the preparation of the Sofia Ministerial Conference on Environment for Europe (October 1995) pursuant to the decision taken by the 1993 Lucerne Ministerial Conference that ECE should play the central coordinating role in the Environment for Europe process; (b) assistance to countries in transition; and (c) promoting at the policy level the implementation and/or ratification processes of environmental conventions administered by ECE. The streamlining resulted particularly in terminating activities programmed for conventions that were expected to have entered into force in 1994 (however, these conventions did not enter into force); or those implying potential duplication, undue resource implications or technical expertise not readily available.

17.3 The changes introduced to the work programme of the transport subprogramme were minimal compared with other high-priority subprogrammes. Thus, two reports were postponed, whereas, five publications and one report were terminated to avoid duplication with other programmes. All of these changes were enacted by the Inland Transport Committee, which also added four activities, namely, ECE Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers; ECE draft convention on international customs transit procedures for the carriage of goods by rail; contribution to the organization of the Regional Conference on Transport and the Environment; and a seminar on ECE's work in the field of transport, including legal instruments.

17.4 Based on the recommendation of its bureau, the Conference of European Statisticians implemented major revision and restructuring of its programme of work. In particular, this revision followed the requirement of the member States represented by heads of their statistical services to strengthen coordination with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the Commission of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) and other international organizations, to avoid any unnecessary

duplication in international statistical work and to minimize the response burden on the national statistical agencies. As a result several outputs, mainly reports, became redundant as some intergovernmental meetings were not held and others were reformulated so that they could be organized jointly with other international organizations. The Commission also reviewed its regular statistical bulletins aiming at improving efficiency of ECE publications. The Bulletin on General Energy Statistics for Europe was terminated as a result of this revision. Several additional outputs were introduced by the secretariat based on the annual updates of the programme of work of the Conference of European Statisticians adopted at its plenary sessions. The programme of work is updated annually since various intergovernmental meetings make several proposals for future work. The publication Trends in Europe and North America - Statistical Yearbook of the ECE was the major additional new output introduced in 1994-1995.

17.5 The rapid development of electronics and telecommunications technologies, and especially the Internet and the World Wide Web (WWW), had a profound impact on the United Nations/ECE role regarding the dissemination of trade facilitation standards throughout the world. This challenge prompted the need to review and change fundamentally the way in which trade facilitation and electronic data interchange standards are managed, leading to the re-engineering of the Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures and opening up a major debate on its relationship with the Committee on the Development of Trade. In turn, these activities have stretched secretariat resources leading to the termination of 12 issues of the Trade facilitation news.

17.6 The major problem faced by the economic analysis subprogramme during the biennium was to fulfil its priority mandate of providing an increased observation, identification and analysis of the development of economies in Central and Eastern Europe when the number of transition economies to be analysed had more than trebled and when the resources available remained practically unchanged. Moreover, because of inordinate delays in filling vacancies, the resources under this programme were stretched to the limit in order to complete the Economic Survey of Europe and the Economic Bulletin for Europe, which continue to receive high praise for their quality; accordingly, the implementation of four recurrent and four non-recurrent publications were delayed, whereas two reports and three publications were terminated. However, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the programme the secretariat added three publications relating to international migration.

SECTION 18. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

			Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Food and agriculture	5	5						56.0		56.0(P) (C)
Economic development	17	14			3			488.0		488.0(P) (C)
Economic and social planning	26	22			4			72.5	61.5	134.0(P) (C)
Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America	62	54		1	7			443.5	8.0	451.5(P) (C)
Subregional activities in the Caribbean	83	75		3	5			215.0 3.0		215.0(P) 3.0(C)
Environment and human settlements	12	10			2		1	74.0	17.0 15.0	91.0(P) 15.0(C)
Industrial, scientific and technological development	18	17		1				90.5 1.0	2.0 13.0	92.5(P) 14.0(C)
International trade and development finance	40	38			2			166.0	9.0	175.0(P) (C)
Regional integration and cooperation	7	6			1			76.0		76.0(P) (C)
Natural resources and energy	13	12			1			131.0 5.0	2.0 9.0	133.0(P) 14.0(C)
Population	30	23		1	6			44.0	45.5	89.5(P) (C)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Social development	31	21		3	7			145.5	1.5	147.0(P) (C)
Statistics and economic projections	25	23		1	1			192.0		192.0(P) (C)
Transport	19	17		1	1		2	58.0		58.0(P) (C)
Section total	388	337		11	40	1	2	2 252.0 9.0	146.5 37.0	2 398.5(P) 46.0(C)

Section 18. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

18.1 The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) had introduced relatively few changes to its mandated programme of work for the biennium 1994-1995. During that period the rate of vacancy at the Professional level averaged 9 per cent.

18.2 In implementing its programme, the secretariat gave special emphasis to preparatory activities related to global meetings, such as the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the International Conference on Population and Development. At the same time, particular attention was given to the most relevant economic and social issues that affect the region. These were: the reform of the public sector and the productive sector; the trade liberalization process; follow-up activity to Agenda 21; and monitoring the economic and social performance of the region.

18.3 Under the high priority subprogramme economic development, the Commission's role of monitoring the economic and social performance of the region had been embodied in the ECLAC's traditional annual publications, i.e., Preliminary Overview of the Economy of Latin America and the Caribbean, Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Survey of Latin America and Caribbean, and the Social Panorama of Latin America. In addition, four non-recurrent publications, entitled Distributive Aspects of Economic Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic Policy Designed to Achieve Changes in Production Patterns, Macroeconomic Constraints on Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean (two issues) and Management of Information for Development were also published. However, three ad hoc expert group meetings were terminated under this subprogramme owing to a United Nations system-wide financial restriction imposed towards the end of 1995.

18.4 The outputs postponed during the biennium were published materials. Their postponement was owing to logistical reasons, i.e., delays in printing. They will be published in the first quarter of 1996. However, because of a lack of extrabudgetary resources, the secretariat had to terminate 30 outputs. These outputs were either ad hoc expert group meetings or non-recurrent publications. Furthermore, in order to avoid duplication, three publications on trade in services, update of environment statistics of Caribbean countries and promotional materials on social issues were also terminated.

SECTION 19. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Food and agriculture	23	13	1	1	8	12		67.0 5.5	33.5 14.0	100.5(P) 19.5(C)
Development issues and policies	9	7			2			73.5 6.0	5.0	78.5(P) 6.0(C)
Environment	11				11	2		5.0		5.0(P) (C)
Human settlements	10	1	1		8	11		47.5 4.0		47.5(P) 4.0(C)
Industrial development	18	5	2	1	10	6		66.5 3.5	1.0	66.5(P) 4.5(C)
International trade and development finance	6	2	1	1	2			22.5 2.0	2.0	24.5(P) 2.0(C)
Natural resources	16	4	2		10	1	1	36.5 3.5	2.0 3.0	38.5(P) 6.5(C)
Population	13	3	3	1	6	1		34.5 3.0		34.5(P) 3.0(C)
Public administration and finance	8	2	1		5			25.0 2.0	2.0	27.0(P) 2.0(C)
Science and technology	12	3	2		7	4		34.5 5.0		34.5(P) 5.0(C)
Social development and welfare	17	3	2	3	9	3		54.5 6.5	9.5 11.0	64.0(P) 17.5(C)
Women and development	14	6	1	4	3			16.5 0.5	10.5 1.5	27.0(P) 2.0(C)

Programme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Statistics	17	11			6	3	1	84.5		84.5(P) (C)
Transport and communications	18	8			10		3	57.0 5.5		57.0(P) 5.5(C)
Energy issues	13	1	2	3	7	1	1	17.5 1.5		17.5(P) 1.5(C)
Section total	205	69	18	14	104	44	6	642.5 48.5	64.5 30.5	707.0(P) 79.0(C)

Section 19. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

19.1 During the biennium 1994-1995, the implementation of the work programme of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) was affected mainly by consideration relating to organizational issues and to the availability of human resources. Thus, the first part of the biennium 1994-1995 coincided with the Commission's restructuring exercise, which involved a radical revision of the programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1994-1995 and resulted in streamlining the work of ESCWA into five thematic subprogrammes focusing on interrelated issues. Formerly, such issues were diffused among the 15 organizational subprogrammes. The revised work programme was presented to and adopted by the Commission at its seventeenth session in May 1994. Consequently, ESCWA could not embark fully on implementing its work programme before finalizing the restructuring exercise and redefining its priorities. This exercise culminated in the publication of a new organizational setup based on the revision of priorities and terms of reference of each subprogramme on 6 October 1994. As a consequence of this restructuring exercise, three basic priority actions were established as the main management objective: (a) the redefinition of the ESCWA mission and identity; (b) reactivation and restrengthening relationships between the secretariat and States members of ESCWA; and (c) closer and better communication and coordination at all levels in the ESCWA secretariat, underlined by the multidisciplinary approach to the formulation and implementation of activities fostered in the revised programme of work.

19.2 The second constraint affecting programme implementation relates to the high rate of vacancy among Professional staff. For more than a decade, the high level of vacancies in the Professional category in substantive subprogrammes has been a major obstacle in terms of programme implementation. This vacancy rate has always approximated one third of Professional staff in substantive areas. The biennium 1994-1995 was no exception since the overall vacancy rate in substantive areas was 32 per cent of the total authorized Professional posts. If vacancies related to extended leaves, such as study leaves, special leaves or assignments to peace-keeping missions, are included in the overall vacancy rate the rate rises to 37 per cent.

19.3 The situation was compounded by the vacancies in higher-level managerial posts (posts of the Chief) in some Divisions, the provisional nature of the responsibility of the officers-in-charge and their need to devote time to the managerial tasks at hand, apart from substantive responsibilities entrusted to them in their own sections, has also had adverse effects on programme performance.

19.4 The third factor that affected performance, although to a much lesser extent, is embodied in the financial constraints (restrictions on travel and consultants) imposed system-wide in September 1995. Thus, activities whose implementation was affected by the financial situation were reduced to around 10 activities, including participation in meetings for coordination purposes. These activities were either reformulated (reduced in scope) or terminated. In addition, a number of missions scheduled for regional advisers had to be cancelled.

19.5 Resource constraints faced by the Agriculture Section merit special mention. In 1994, ESCWA maintained a joint Agriculture Division with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). As of 1 January 1995, FAO, which had formerly provided three high-level Professional posts and substantial financial support, withdrew, leaving one out of the three posts till the end of 1995 to wind up some of the programmed commitments already made. Hence, in January 1995, the joint ESCWA/FAO Agriculture Division became a section under the Sectoral Issues and Policies Division. Its work programme, however, had been formulated with FAO support in mind. When FAO withdrew, the Agriculture Section naturally had to terminate some of its programmed activities for lack of resources.

19.6 The temporary nature of ESCWA's presence in Amman is yet another factor that hinders programme implementation to a certain extent. Crowded office space, scattering of staff and facilities into three buildings, and the consequent inability to utilize fully available facilities owing to lack of space, such as printing facilities and library facilities, have in no small measure adversely affected the working environment within which the secretariat operates, causing unnecessary delays in delivering its outputs, particularly publications.

19.7 When viewed in the context of the above considerations, ESCWA's low rate of implementation during the biennium 1994-1995 is quite understandable, but remains worrisome because of its chronic nature, which can only be addressed through innovative approaches to resolve the vacancy situation.

19.8 The main programmatic implications resulting from restructuring and the revision of the work programme were reflected in the following:

(a) Reconsideration and considerable consolidation, hence, reduction of the number of publications programmed, mainly reports to the Commission on ad hoc expert group meetings, since it was thought that the reports of the meetings themselves sufficed. Hence half of the reports originally programmed were terminated in the revised work programme. This was paralleled with a reduction in the number of recurrent publications by about one third and those of non-recurrent publications by about 10 per cent in an attempt to consolidate activities and rationalize resources;

(b) The formulation of a number of core thematic multidisciplinary activities, the implementation of which involved several sectors, as an embodiment of the first stage of the multidisciplinary approach towards programme formulation and implementation and the creation of a critical mass of activities. The principal activities under this category covered the themes of poverty alleviation, the single European market and the implications of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the ESCWA region and the continuation of the existing multidisciplinary publication Survey of Economic and Social Situation Developments in the ESCWA Region;

(c) A major reconsideration of activities in several sectors, which featured a considerable degree of departure from original commitments, as follows:

(i) Reconsideration of the terms of reference of the environment sector and a reorientation of its activities to emphasize its coordination role within ESCWA secretariat and with other organizations, whereby the main thrust of its activities became the incorporation of the environmental dimension in relevant subprogrammes;

(ii) A reorientation of the activities of the human settlements sector, which resulted in major changes leading to the consolidation and reduction of activities relating to technical aspects of human settlements, which were addressed in the past, in favour of activities that better complement other activities undertaken by the three other leading sections responsible for the implementation of activities that focus more on improving the quality of life from several angles;

(iii) Termination and consolidation of activities in the industry sector to achieve a more cohesive and less thinly spread work programme;

(iv) Termination of a cluster of related activities in the technology sector in favour of activities in which ESCWA was in more of a comparative advantage;

(v) The discontinuation of a cluster of activities mainly relating to mineral resources in the natural resources sector;

(vi) The termination of a number of activities in the area of transport to achieve a more focused work programme that is better tuned to overall priorities identified in the ESCWA work programme as a whole.

SECTION 21. HUMAN RIGHTS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Promotion and protection of human rights										
Implementation of international instruments and procedures	199	191		8		6		153.5 1.0	41.0 12.0	194.5(P) 13.0(C)
Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups	36	23	2	5	6	30		84.0 0.5	18.0	102.0(P) 0.5(C)
Advisory services and technical cooperation	48	18	1	12	17		9	91.5 4.0	8.0	91.5(P) 12.0(C)
Research, studies and standard-setting	43	14	1	2	26	34		29.5	21.5	51.0(P) (C)
Section total	326	246	4	27	49	70	9	358.5 5.5	80.5 20.0	439.0(P) 25.5(C)

Section 21. HUMAN RIGHTS

21.1 The vacancy rate for Professional posts in the Centre for Human Rights during the period under review was 11 per cent. The 1994-1995 programme performance was influenced by two major developments, namely the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 14-25 June 1993) and the establishment of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141).

21.2 As a result of these developments, a good number of activities within the human rights programme were added to the outputs already programmed within the programme budget of the Centre. Activities related to such concerns as the interrelationship between democracy development and respect for human rights, impact of extreme poverty and exclusion or enjoyment of human rights were all initiated during the biennium. As a result numerous reports and background papers were prepared to service additional meetings called for by legislative enactments in support of the work under the subprogrammes on elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups as well as research, studies and standard-setting. The meetings were convened to address the rights of indigenous people, minorities, extreme poverty, right to development, right and responsibility, optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contemporary form of slavery, rights of the child and armed conflicts, rights of the child on the sale of the child, and administration of justice and compensation.

21.3 Within the high priority subprogramme relating to the implementation of international instruments and procedures, the number of States parties that had adhered to the six international human rights conventions and optional protocols increased from 720 to 808 during the biennium. At the same time, the sessions of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child were increased from two to three per year for each Committee. As a result, reports prepared for the above Committees increased in volume during the biennium. In addition, human rights treaty bodies entrusted the Secretariat with additional tasks during the period under review. For example, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Rights of the Child mandated the Secretariat with a task to provide each Committee with draft "concluding observations" after the consideration of each State party report. Furthermore, the practical implementation of the inquiry procedure pursuant to article 20 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has resulted in the Secretariat performing such new tasks as the provision of information concerning places of detention, allegations of torture and reports on missions, including draft conclusions and recommendations relating to the inquiry.

21.4 The application of modern technology enhanced the Centre's work in the communications area within the above subprogramme. A database for the 1,503 procedures that became operative during the biennium enhanced the effectiveness of handling communications under these procedures and allowing for the gradual phasing out of the manual index card system used in the past.

21.5 Also during the biennium advisory services and technical cooperation activities were initiated by the Centre in order to provide assistance to a number of Governments, as also were operations established in conflict situations, such as Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Burundi. Furthermore, the Centre initiated activities within the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/184 of 23 December 1994. The Centre also prepared and participated in field missions to 65 countries and undertook confidential studies following fact-finding missions to Chad, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Support was provided as well to the Fourth Ad Hoc Inter-agency Meeting on the Year of the Family.

21.6 The above new areas of emphasis prompted some departures from programme commitments along with a redeployment of resources to new priorities.

21.7 During the biennium, 30 per cent of staff resources were devoted to ongoing activities that do not yield a final output, such as gathering and analysing information on alleged human rights violations including preparation of transcripts of reported incidents. Briefings on legal issues and case laws were also provided to numerous policy-making organs and treaty bodies.

Section 22A. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

22A.1 The vacancy rate for Professional posts for the biennium 1994-1995 in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was 5 per cent. During the reporting period, the provision of international protection and the search for permanent solutions to the problems of refugees has presented significant challenges to the Office. UNHCR's current approaches to solutions, which may be characterized as proactive and preventive, is reflected in the current focus of UNHCR activities on the country of origin. Of the 27.4 million persons of concern to UNHCR in 1995, only about 14.5 million were refugees. The rest included 4 million returnees, 5.4 million internally displaced persons and 3.5 million civilians affected by conflict. Almost half the population of concern to UNHCR was thus to be found within their own country. These statistics also reveal that, while the number of refugees is declining, the numbers and categories of those in need of international protection and assistance are in fact expanding.

22A.2 The overall level of funding available to UNHCR during the biennium 1994-1995 was impressive. Voluntary contributions to UNHCR amounted to some $2 billion; the United Nations regular budget contribution in the same period amounted to $48 million, the equivalent of 2.4 per cent. In spite of the level of these overall contributions, UNHCR has experienced difficulty in funding some of its special programmes, for example in the Horn of Africa and for the Rwanda-Burundi emergency.

22A.3 During the period covered, UNHCR actively addressed issues related to improving protection of refugees, with particular attention being paid to the issue of statelessness. Thus, in connection with the subprogramme on effective implementation of refugee rights, UNHCR took a number of significant steps to ensure the effective implementation of refugees' rights, especially those of refugee women and refugee children. As regards refugee women, the Office published in 1995 Sexual Violence against Refugees: Guidelines on Prevention and Response. UNHCR participation in the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995) resulted in extensive recommendations to improve the situation of refugee women.

22A.4 In June 1994, UNHCR promulgated revised guidelines on the protection and care of refugee children. Over 14,000 copies of the guidelines have been distributed to UNHCR staff and implementing partners working with refugee children.

22A.5 In addition, the documents were prepared on the following subjects: protection aspects of UNHCR activities on behalf of internally displaced persons; comprehensive and regional approaches to refugee problems; recommendations of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/UNHCR Symposium on Refugees and forced Population Displacements in Africa; and the scope of international protection in mass influx; as well as a note on current UNHCR activities on behalf of stateless persons.

22A.6 During the period under review, the Office provided 7,536 travel documents to Governments in order to assist them in the implementation of the

provision on the rights of travel of refugees as laid down in article 20 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. In some countries, as well, the Office has lent assistance for the issuance of refugee identity cards. In the field of publication, the Office prepared to publicize a completely revised and enlarged version of the collection of international instruments and other legal texts concerning refugees.

22A.7 UNHCR also sponsored a number of international conferences during the reporting period, notably the Regional Conference on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in the Great Lakes Region (Bujumbura, February 1995), the International Colloquium held to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration of Refugees (San José, December 1994), the OAU/UNHCR Symposium on Refugees and Forced Population Displacements in Africa (Addis Ababa, September 1994) and the International Symposium on Protection of Refugees in Central and Eastern Europe (Sofia, June 1994).

22A.8 As far as the emergency response and relief care and maintenance subprogramme is concerned, in 1994 and 1995, UNHCR consolidated its emergency preparedness and response arrangements which had been considerably enhanced since 1992 with the creation of the expanded and newly operational Emergency Preparedness and Response Section.

22A.9 In 1995, particular attention was paid to improving preparedness through contingency planning. Some of the countries covered were the Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Sri Lanka, Egypt and Jordan. These experiences will be reflected in contingency planning guidelines expected to be completed in 1996.

22A.10 These resources were put particularly to the test in one of the largest emergencies to face UNHCR, the Great Lakes crisis in which a total of 170 staff from the various emergency rosters were sent at short notice to Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire. For the first time, the concept of government service packages was developed and put into effect. These packages covering such areas as airport services, logistics base services, water management and airhead management were provided by Governments mobilizing rapidly military or civil defence capacities to complement UNHCR's own resources. UNHCR is coordinating closely with and participating in related initiatives sponsored by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs.

22A.11 In the context of subprogramme on durable solutions, UNHCR assistance activities were subsumed under three categories: voluntary repatriation, local settlement and resettlement. Of the three types of assistance, which constitute the classical durable solutions to the plight of refugees, voluntary repatriation is regarded as the preferred solution. In 1994, it was estimated that some 1.7 million refugees repatriated voluntarily to their countries of origin. Overall expenditure in 1994 on voluntary repatriation amounted to $173 million under all sources of funds. In 1995, in many parts of the world, return movements continued to be consolidated. However, in one area, namely the Great Lakes, despite UNHCR efforts, there has been no significant progress in the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda.

22A.12 In support of voluntary repatriation, UNHCR has strengthened its activities in the areas of return to countries of origin of the refugees. Based on its experience in Central America, UNHCR developed a policy and methodology framework for quick impact projects as a means of facilitating durable solutions through integration.

22A.13 As regards the durable solution of resettlement, and leaving aside the resettlement operation for victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, some 29,000 refugees were resettled in 1994, compared with worldwide resettlement needs estimated at 59,000. During the first six months of 1995, some 11,000 refugees benefited from resettlement, representing about one third of the 1995 assessed resettlement needs. As to the former Yugoslavia, some 10,000 persons, mainly Bosnian Muslims, were resettled or granted temporary protection in 1994, and 12,000 in 1995. Since this operation started in October 1992, some 30,000 persons have been assisted.

22A.14 New and consolidated partnerships are indispensable when complex situations do not easily lend themselves to conventional, single-agency responses. In the context of voluntary repatriation, and more particularly the reintegration of the refugees upon return, UNHCR has sought closer ties with UNDP and the Resident Coordinator system. Fruitful experiences were drawn from Central America during the five-year process (1989 to 1994) launched by the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA), when UNHCR and UNDP developed a close working relation, inter alia, through the so-called Joint Support Unit. A joint UNHCR-UNDP review of the lessons learned from the Conference was undertaken and published in early 1995, entitled "CIREFCA: An opportunity and challenge for inter-agency cooperation".

22A.15 UNHCR has sought to enter into operational agreements with other relevant agencies. For example, in Mozambique, after the peace accord made it possible for some 1.5 million refugees in neighbouring countries to repatriate, UNHCR entered into operational agreements with both UNDP and UNICEF. In September 1995, when UNHCR was preparing for a phase-down of its programme in Mozambique, a framework for inter-agency initiatives to promote a smooth transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable human development was developed as a joint UNHCR/UNDP venture. Through such approaches, UNHCR hopes to anchor return moments and to make them truly durable.

Section 22B. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

22B.1 The main work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) continued to cover operational activities funded primarily by voluntary contributions estimated at around $794 million for the biennium 1994-1995. The Agency's work and resources were directed towards providing education for children; providing vocational and technical training; and maintaining basic health and welfare services to a population of about 3.2 million Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

22B.2 The worsening of socio-economic conditions in the area continued to have a major impact on the Agency's operational services. Most recently, the signing of the Declaration of Principles on 13 September 1993 added new dimension to UNRWA activities, both in the context of United Nations social and economic assistance to Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as well as initiatives undertaken by the Agency for Palestine refugees, not only in these two areas of operation, but also in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

22B.3 Projects for the delivery of additional and improved services were planned and their execution was launched under the umbrella of the Agency's peace implementation programme, in which income-generation, job creation and environmental health concerns were given prominence, together with investment for the improvement of the infrastructure in education, health and social services.

22B.4 Education remained UNRWA's largest programme. The Agency provided education, vocational and technical training and university scholarships for higher education. In this connection, it is to be noted that the actual number of eligible children in 1995 was around 1 per cent higher than predicted. This increase was mainly attributable to the influx of Palestine refugees returning to Gaza and the territory under Palestinian self-rule. On the other hand, the provision of assistance to refugee children attending private and government schools in Lebanon was phased out in 1994 owing to austerity measures.

22B.5 In terms of vocational and professional training, the number of trainees remained within the projected ceiling for 1995. However, the actual number of scholarships surpassed the projected figure owing to the availability of additional contributions for this purpose.

22B.6 Demands on UNRWA health services also remained high owing to rapid inflation and the increased cost of medical care as well as the dramatic deterioration of socio-economic conditions, especially in Lebanon, Gaza and the West Bank. More basic food commodities had to be distributed and relief and social services were intensified to benefit the most disadvantaged Palestine refugees, with the objective of alleviating their suffering and facilitating self-reliance. Furthermore, owing to natural growth and continued disturbances in the West Bank and, partly, the Gaza Strip, the figure for the provision of preventive and curative medical services showed a rising trend at the end of 1995. The same can be said for the provision of nutrition and

supplementary feeding services and environmental health services, which was triggered by the same reasons.

22B.7 Lastly, the figures delineating the provision of relief services remained within the projected ceiling in 1995, while those for social services exceeded the projected target owing to the deterioration of socio-economic conditions in UNRWA area of operations, especially Lebanon, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which necessitated considering all registered Palestine refugees eligible for UNRWA social services programme.

Section 22.B UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

Table 22.B Significant indicators of UNRWA operations in relation to the commitment in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries		
	Programmed	Implemented	
	1994-1995	1994	1995
1. Education			
(a) General education			
Provision of elementary and preparatory education in UNRWA/UNESCO schools for eligible refugee children	393 000 a/	408 669	421 854
Provision of assistance to refugee children attending private and government schools	8 000 b/	-	-
(b) Vocational and professional training			
Provision of vocational, technical and teacher training	5 117 c/	5 168	5 449
Provision of university scholarships	740	872	959
2. Health services			
(a) Preventive and curative medical services			
Provision of preventive and curative medical services to eligible refugees at UNRWA clinics, health centres and Agency subsidized government and private hospitals	2 650 000 d/	2 729 500	3 246 044

Programme of activity	Yearly number of users or beneficiaries		
	Programmed	Implemented	
	1994-1995	1994	1995
(b) Nutrition and supplementary feeding services			
Provision of nutritional support to infants and pre-school children, pregnant and nursing women	198 000 e/	200 500 e/	238 150
(c) Environmental health services			
Provision of basic environmental health services to registered refugees in camps	911 000 f/	956 600	1 076 280
3. Relief and social services			
(a) Relief services			
Provision of assistance in the form of food rations, clothing and blankets to eligible refugees, cash assistance and shelter to destitute refugees	177 000 g/	178 900	181 383
(b) Social services			
Provision of income-generating programmes for the economically disadvantaged, social counselling, youth and women's centres, training skills and assistance to disabled	2 700 000 h/	289 600	3 246 044

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table 22.B)

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a/ Projected growth of 2.5 per cent per annum (425,000) expected by the end of the biennium (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6/Rev.1), vol. II, para. 22B.6).

b/ The Agency is considering stopping the subsidization for children in government and private schools.

c/ The programme is expected to grow to about 6,000 by the end of the biennium.

d/ Project for construction, equipment and commissioning of a 232-bed hospital in Gaza has been undertaken. The number of refugees eligible for treatment is expected to grow by 3 per cent per annum, to about 2.9 million by end of the biennium.

e/ Expected increase to over 200,000 by the end of the biennium.

f/ Expected growth of 3.5 per cent per annum and to 1.0 million by the end of the biennium.

g/ Expected growth of 3.5 per cent per annum and to around 196,000 by the end of the biennium.

h/ Expected growth of 3.5 per cent per annum to around 3 million by the end of the biennium.

SECTION 23. DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Addition by		Work-months utilized		
			Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Emergency humanitarian assistance										
Policy planning and development	3	3				6		23.0	2.0	25.0 (P)
										(C)
Disaster prevention and preparedness	4	4						52.0	24.0	76.0 (P)
									11.0	11.0 (C)
Emergency information management	28	27			1			121.0	7.0	128.0 (P)
									102.0	102.0 (C)
Complex humanitarian emergencies	8	8				10		26.0	3.0	29.0 (P)
										(C)
Section total	43	42			1	16		222.0	36.0	258.0 (P)
									113.0	113.0 (C)

Section 23. DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

23.1 The average vacancy rate for Professional posts in the Department of Humanitarian Affairs during the biennium 1994-1995 was 15 per cent. Programme delivery was influenced during the biennium by a number of factors and constraints. First, the trend related to the increased magnitude and frequency of natural and man-made emergencies, which led to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 46/182, continued unabated, giving rise to a manifold increase in the Department's responsibilities as well as in the range of issues it has had to address. Second, the Department was entrusted with additional tasks in the areas of disaster reduction, environmental disasters, mine clearance, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants as well as in other areas relative to the peace-building efforts of the United Nations.

23.2 During the reporting period, the Department, therefore, has had to coordinate the response to these emergencies and take on new challenges.

23.3 These new developments called for the addition of a number of outputs by legislative enactments under the high priority subprogrammes policy planning and development and complex humanitarian emergencies. Thus, the Department prepared a number of additional reports on assistance in mine clearance; coordination of humanitarian assistance; new international humanitarian order; participation of volunteers ("White Helmets") in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief; and rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development. Reports were added also on specific country situations, including international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; assistance for the rehabilitation of Liberia; emergency assistance to Sudan; assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia; and strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster. In response to the existing emergency situation in Rwanda, additional reports were issued as well on emergency assistance for socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda; emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war stricken Rwanda; and special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda.

23.4 Furthermore, within the terms of reference of the policy planning and development subprogramme, the Department prepared a number of policy papers on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations and evaluation of selected complex emergency situations, including a report on the coordination of humanitarian activities in Rwanda.

23.5 The provision of information materials and services dramatically increased during the biennium under review. In fact, over half of the Professional work-months utilized for quantified outputs were devoted to information services alone. The Department was involved, during the period under review, in implementing the information strategy formulated by the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Committee for the Decade. The above included dissemination of information regarding United Nations system actions as they relate to complex emergencies

and natural disasters. In addition, the Department disseminated every two months DHA-News and has issued various information manuals, including many issue-oriented pamphlets dealing with problems and the response capacity of the United Nations system to emergency situations.

23.6 The bulk of work of the Department has continued to lie in the promotion of international cooperation and coordination, harmonization and liaison in emergency humanitarian assistance. Almost three quarters of total staff resources utilized were devoted to promoting international cooperation and coordination. Most of it was utilized in support of activities focusing on complex humanitarian emergencies and disaster relief.

SECTION 24. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Actual programme performance in relation to the commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/48/6/Rev.1)

(Expressed in number of outputs)

Programme and subprogramme	Programmed	Departures from programmed commitments				Addition by		Work-months utilized		
		Implemented	Reformulated	Postponed	Terminated	Legislation	Secretariat	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary	Total
Public information										
Promotional services	199	160	12	14	13		12	991.3 1 012.5	39.5 21.5	1 030.8 (P) 1 034.0 (C)
Information services	45	42	1		2	4	3	1 733.0 141.5		1 733.0 (P) 141.5 (C)
Library and publications services	37	34		3				1 378.5 9.0		1 378.5 (P) 9.0 (C)
Section total	281	236	13	17	15	4	15	4 102.8 1 163.0	39.5 21.5	4 142.3 (P) 1 184.5 (C)

Section 24. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

24.1 The Professional vacancy rate in the Department of Public Information was within an acceptable range since it amounted to 5.7 per cent.

24.2 The momentum of activities undertaken by the Department was dictated by the rising demand for public information services, predicated on the evolution of the role of the United Nations in world affairs, particularly in the areas of good offices, preventive diplomacy and peace-keeping.

24.3 The Department's reorientation and performance should be viewed within the context of new developments that necessitated reaching diverse audiences in a challenging and fast-paced multi-media era. Four main developments are addressed here: (a) the programmatic reports of the Secretary-General on an Agenda for Peace and an Agenda for Development; (b) the cycle of international conferences on pressing issues and their outcome before the international community; (c) the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and related activities; and (d) the Secretary-General's initiative to launch The United Nations Blue Book Series, documenting the active role and the legacy of the United Nations in resolving major issues.

24.4 The foregoing developments necessitated intensive activity on the part of the Department during the biennium 1994-1995, particularly in the field of promotional services. Thus the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations generated extensive requests for coverage by broadcasting stations, which the Department had to meet. It also required providing support services to national committees established for this purpose in 90 countries. As a result, the production of the Department in terms of promotional services tripled in 1995 compared with 1994. In 1994, for example, 1.3 million copies of publications and other documents were distributed, compared with 4.4 million copies in 1995.

24.5 To meet these challenges, which were exacerbated by budgetary constraints, the Department streamlined its organizational structure, consolidated its resources and established or strengthened existing links with media organizations and other organizations. It also directed its efforts towards harnessing appropriate new technologies in the area of electronic communications and the dissemination of information through this medium.

Section 25. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

25.1 The Department of Administration and Management includes the Office of the Under-Secretary-General, the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, the Office of Human Resources Management and the Office of Conference and Support Services. The majority of services provided by the Department are continuous in nature.

25.2 As part of the restructuring of the Department, functions relating to financial management and control, treasury services and contributions assessment and processing subprogrammes, previously entrusted to the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts, were transferred to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General.

25.3 During the biennium, the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts continued to supervise the operation of the integrated system of programme planning, budgeting and monitoring and to provide services thereto, in addition to the control of the financial functions of the Organization. In the context of programme planning, its main functions consisted of overseeing the preparation of the medium-term plan or perspective for the period 1998-2001 and the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, as well as producing required substantive and budgetary performance reports for the General Assembly and it subsidiary committees and for the Economic and Social Council, as required.

25.4 It also continued to provide financial services and management functions relating to expanding peace-keeping operations. A comparison between the 1994 and 1995 peace-keeping financing workload statistics shows a reduction in the total number of reports/outputs owing to the closing of three missions, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), a reduction in the number of letters to Governments and initiation of payments to Governments owing to the financial crisis within the United Nations system and the consequent delays in reimbursing troop-contributing Governments, as well as the reduction of the frequency of payments.

25.5 The Office also undertook regular financial accounting and reporting and continued to manage the accounts of the Organization under mounting financial constraints.

25.6 The Office of Human Resources Management is responsible for human resources management in accordance with the principles outlined in the Charter of the United Nations, the directives of the General Assembly and the instructions of the Secretary-General and for ensuring uniform application thereof throughout the United Nations system. The main focus during the biennium 1994-1995 continued to be on development and upgrading of substantive knowledge and skills of staff and fostering career development; increased office automation and related training and the provision of medical and health services, including military medical units of peace-keeping operations; and the provision of administrative support to peace-keeping missions. The basic challenge that faced the Office of Human Resources Management in 1994-1995, and

which will continue in 1996-1997, was to manage efficiently human resources in an organization that is being subjected to rapidly changing conditions.

25.7 During the biennium, the conference services and general services were subsumed under one office: the Office of Conference and Support Services.

25.8 The provision of support services to ensure the smooth conduct of the work of the substantive programmes of the organization continued, including the expanding peace and humanitarian operations. Activities thereunder spanned the areas of security and safety, electronic support, procurement, transportation and related services, facilities management and archives and records management.

25.9 Conference Services continued to provide technical and secretariat support services to intergovernmental organs and expert bodies of the United Nations and their subsidiary bodies in terms of organization of meetings, translation, interpretation and verbatim recording as well as support to the Organization's publications programme. The workload of Conference Services increased significantly owing to the need to support activities of the Security Council and other meetings related to peace-keeping.

25.10 In Geneva both Conference and Library services are subsumed under one subprogramme.

25.11 It is worth noting that, in April 1995, a significant development in Vienna in the area of conference servicing, was the introduction of the Unified Conference Service, whereby the United Nations Office at Vienna became fully responsible for all conference-servicing activities for both the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and also for providing interpretation for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It is also noted that the discrepancy between the number of meetings programmed and those actually serviced is attributable to the fact that the United Nations Office at Vienna was requested to service a number of major meetings, as well as smaller ones, that are not normally serviced in Vienna.

Section 25.B. OFFICE OF PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS

Table 25.B Selected output/services provided by the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts during the biennium 1994-1995

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1994	1995
1. Programme planning, budgeting and monitoring		
(a) Parliamentary documentation		
(i) Revisions to medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (1994)	1	--
(ii) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (1995)	--	1
(iii) Proposed outline of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (1994)	1	--
(iv) Budget performance reports for the biennium 1994-1995	1	1
(v) Reports of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly on the programme budgets for the bienniums 1992-1993 and 1994-1995	25	8
(vi) Issuance and revision of allotment advices and staffing table authorizations	1 153	611
(vii) Review of extrabudgetary cost plans and trust fund proposals	146	152
(viii) Review of host country agreements concerning meetings	3	2
(ix) Preparation of statements of programme budget implications and revised estimates for the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies	51	41
(x) Preparation of reports to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ)	5	8

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1994	1995
2. Financial services relating to peace-keeping matters		
(a) Budget estimates and performance reports prepared	106	108
(b) Reports to intergovernmental bodies (General Assembly) and addenda to Security Council reports	71	64
(c) Issuance of letters to ACABQ		
(i) Allotments	425	372
(ii) Staffing table authorizations	113	102
(iii) Initiate payment to Governments	350	486
(d) Letters to troop-contributing Governments	1 135	614

Section 25.C. OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Table 25.C Selected output/services provided by the Office of Human Resources Management during the biennium 1994-1995

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1994	1995
1. Recruitment, placement and career development		
(a) Recruitment		
(i) Long-term recruitment of Professional staff subject to geographical distribution	65	79
(ii) Recruitment through national competitive examinations (number of candidates placed)	47	54
(iii) Number of staff placed following examinations for promotion from the General Service category to the Professional category	18	16
(iv) Recruitment of General Service staff (and related services)	858	1 405
(v) Short-term recruitment for (approximate number):		
- Conference services	600	622
- Special conferences	--	--
- Peace-keeping missions	756	825
(vi) Recruitment of Field Service staff for peace-keeping missions	231	400 a/
2. Staff administration and training		
(a) Staff Regulations and Rules and other administrative issuances		
(i) Reports to the General Assembly	5	3
(ii) Revisions and amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules	--	--
(iii) Administrative issuances	79	116
(iv) Interpretation of the Staff Regulations and Rules and administrative issuances (oral and written replies)	2 500 a/	2 500 a/
(b) Compensation and classification		
(i) Professional classification	559	483
(ii) General Service classification	969	503

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1994	1995
(iii) Review of classification appeals:		
- Professional	3	--
- General Service	50	25
(iv) Reports to the International Civil Service Commission, ACABQ and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions on compensation issues	19	22
(v) Issuance of administrative instructions and circulars related to salaries, allowances and other entitlements	22	28
(vi) Conduct of surveys related to the establishment of entitlements and conditions of service for peace-keeping missions	55	60
(c) Occupational training in the following areas		
(i) Management and supervisory training (approx. 60 staff)	250	135
(ii) Computer and related new technology training	6 246	5 018
(d) Language training		
(i) Number of participants by language		
Arabic	327	310
Chinese	223	221
English	845	755
French	1 683	1 621
Russian	423	350
Spanish	1 198	1 145
Total	4 699	4 402
(ii) Language proficiency, number of participants passed by language		
Arabic	13	18
Chinese	7	1
English	530	589
French	224	273
Russian	57	145
Spanish	182	158
Total	1 013	1 185

Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1994	1995
(e) Office skills training for General Service staff (number trained)	--	--
(f) Training for peace-keeping missions (number trained)	81	126
(g) Orientation and induction course for new staff members (number of participants)	103	119
(h) Upgrading professional knowledge and skills of staff (number of participants)	--	--
(i) Sabbatical programme	1	--
(ii) Training and retraining in substantive knowledge		4 198 b/
(iii) Refresher courses for translators, interpreters and other language staff	6	--
3. Medical and employee assistance		
(a) Number of medical examinations		
(i) Full medical examinations	3 783	4 029
(ii) Medical consultations by physicians, nurses and medical consultants	78 832	77 573
(iii) Immunizations, injections, electrocardiograms	7 076	6 616
(b) Medico-administrative activities, medical files reviewed and analysed		
(i) Medical clearances	34 011	32 699
(ii) Sick leave certification	16 402	19 261
(iii) Medical evacuation	878	1 345
(iv) Pension disability cases	343	428
(v) Medical compensation cases	501	311
(vi) Special dependency benefit and special education grant	274	270
(c) Employee assistance		
(i) Individual counselling sessions for personal, financial, education and insurance matters, visas, etc.	2 626	2 324

	Output/service by subprogramme	Number provided 1994	1995
(ii)	Pre-retirement programmes (sessions)	5	5
	- Mission readiness	416	120
(iii)	Servicing meetings of the United Nations International School Board of Trustees, Board committee meetings, and Board meetings of the after-school programme for United Nations children	19	19
(iv)	Housing (consultations, postings, hotel/residence directories printed and distributed)	17 443	18 175
(v)	Production of the Secretariat News and Management Update	10 --	7 11

a/ Approximate number.

b/ This figure covers 1994 and 1995.

Section 25.D. OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Table 25.D Selected output/services provided by the Office of General Services during the biennium 1994-1995

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided	
		1994	1995
1. Security and safety services			
(a) Security services			
(i) Meetings covered	2 600	1 282	1 816
(ii) Assignments and special events covered a/	1 160	378	382
(iii) Security-related investigations	1 600	676	754
(b) Safety services			
(i) Safety-related investigations	700	355	393
(ii) Responses to emergencies b/	900	312	264
2. Electronic support services			
(a) Communications			
(i) Words sent and received	598 607 138	285 853 749	262 366 305
(ii) Operator-assisted calls	674 341	336 479	271 521
(b) Mainframe computer services			
(i) Computer use hours	20 066	9 498	9 015
(ii) Connect hours	647 686	205 966	214 788
(iii) Number of jobs	1 282 860	579 554	501 739
(c) Office automation			
(i) Number of personal computers installed	1 350	4 335	3 495
(ii) Number of service calls	18 700	9 803	11 760

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided 1994	Number provided 1995
(d) Advisory and information systems support			
(i) Number of completed studies	45	18	12
(ii) Number of new systems applications implemented	67	28	20
(iii) Number of software packages supported	62	29	21
3. Commercial, procurement and transportation services			
(a) Contracts negotiated c/	700	371	389
(b) Purchase orders processed d/	12 300	5 047	4 524
(c) Travel transactions processed	130 000	58 501	50 447
(d) Incoming and outgoing shipments	24 500	15 224	13 559
4. Facilities management, maintenance and construction			
(a) Facilities management and maintenance			
(i) Work orders completed	60 000	29 750	37 162
(ii) Alteration and improvement projects	25	12	18
(iii) Major maintenance projects supervised	30	15	19
(iv) Electrical construction projects	155	100	124
(b) Mail operations			
(i) Incoming and outgoing pouch bags	220 000	106 837	99 612
(ii) Pieces of incoming mail sorted	15 000 000 e/	11 752 747	12 975 543
(iii) Pieces of outgoing postal mail dispatched	4 900 000	1 836 229	1 746 146

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided 1994	Number provided 1995
5. Archives and records management			
(a) Records management projects completed	22	22	53
(b) Accession and disposal of paper-based and electronic records (linear feet)			
(i) Accessions	5 000	3 450	4 842
(ii) Disposals	4 000	2 385	1 503
(iii) Reference service requests	7 500	3 000	3 279
(iv) Reproduction furnished	50 000	8 000	13 077

a/ The actual figures for 1994 and 1995 are less than the figures projected. There were fewer activities than the previous year. The projected figures were based on past year activities.

b/ There were fewer call for emergencies than in previous years.

c/ Contracts signed and mailed in the calendar year.

d/ Purchase orders printed and mailed in the calendar year.

e/ The programme figure of 15,000,000 erroneously represented only a one-year projection.

Section 25.E. CONFERENCE SERVICES

A. Conference services, New York

Table 25.E Selected output/services provided by Conference Services, New York, during the biennium 1994-1995

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided 1994	Number provided 1995
1. Editorial and official records services (thousands of words)			
(a) Editing			
(i) Pre-editing	17 650	16 329	16 877
(ii) Official records editing	90 000	31 054	60 190
Total	107 650	47 383	77 067
(b) Text processing			
(i) Staff			
Arabic	58 200	31 137	29 386
Chinese	49 800	29 236	28 646
English	42 000	21 137	20 350
French	67 000	31 225	30 737
Russian	56 600	28 495	28 453
Spanish	67 800	32 965	31 936
Subtotal	341 400	174 195	169 508
(ii) Contractual	42 000	24 479	24 240
Total	383 400	198 674	193 748
2. Meeting, interpretation and verbatim reporting services (number of meetings serviced)			
Meetings with interpretation	6 200	3 581	3 562
Meetings without interpretation	2 600	1 360	2 019
Meetings with verbatim records	714	368	327
Interpreter assignments	66 000	40 496	40 791

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided 1994	Number provided 1995
3. Translation services (workload statistics for translation and revision)			
(a) Staff			
Arabic	32 200	17 849	16 495
Chinese	30 000	16 927	16 046
English	8 800	4 050	3 814
French	34 600	16 914	16 265
Russian	32 200	17 272	15 339
Spanish	34 200	18 364	16 791
Subtotal	172 000	91 376	84 750
(b) Contractual	24 200	17 079	13 742
Total (a) and (b)	196 200	108 455	98 492
(c) Contractual translation funded by other offices	6 800	2 104	2 418
(d) German (extrabudgetary)	1 300	677	619
4. Publishing services			
(a) Reproduction (in thousands of impressions)	1 530 000	755 038	794 601
(b) Distribution (in thousands of items)	130 000	64 432	58 348

B. Conference and library services, Geneva

Table 25.E Selected output/services provided by Conference and library services, Geneva, during the biennium 1994-1995

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided 1994	Number provided 1995
1. Editorial and official records services (thousands of words)			
(a) Editing			
(i) Staff	33 100	10 343	9 105
(ii) Contractual a/	1 320 b/	--	--
Total	34 420		
(b) Text processing			
(i) Staff			
Arabic	35 845	11 820	12 988
Chinese	46 006	10 566	10 644
English	56 086	15 735	13 152
French	94 707	29 403	26 464
Russian	76 773	17 081	20 551
Spanish	60 213	17 980	17 216
Subtotal	369 630	102 585	101 015
(ii) Contractual a/	16 790	5 770	8 114
Total	386 420	108 355	109 129
2. Meeting, interpretation and verbatim reporting services (number of meetings serviced)			
With interpretation	6 371	3 270	2 906
Without interpretation	7 867	4 410	4 659
Total	14 238	7 680	7 565

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided 1994	Number provided 1995
3. Translation services			
Workload statistics for translation and revision			
(a) Staff			
Arabic	15 975	7 737	7 652
Chinese	13 401	7 182	7 108
English	9 076	4 360	3 635
French	31 072	15 061	12 422
Russian	26 687	12 458	12 710
Spanish	22 238	10 459	9 213
Subtotal	118 449	57 257	52 740
(b) Contractual c/	6 750	3 450	5 208
Total	125 199	60 707	57 948
4. Publishing services			
(a) Reproduction (in thousands of impressions)	582 000	338 326	346 001
(b) Distribution (in thousands of items)	50 000	25 249	22 950
5. Library information services			
(a) Published materials			
(i) Recurrent publications		46	46
(ii) Non-recurrent publications		2	2
(b) Selection of the material to be included in the Library collection		5 809	4 072
(c) Acquisition of documents and publications		164 963	169 475
(d) Cataloguing and indexing of all materials acquired by the Library		13 762	15 635

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided 1994	Number provided 1995
(e) Responding to requests for information		92 866	95 135
(f) Provision of loan and photocopying services and circulation of books, journals and United Nations and government documents		972 459	925 575

a/ Financial provision for these contractual services is made under the Office of the Director. Management of contractual services is provided under subprogramme 3, Translation services.

b/ Mainly the Yearbook of the International Law Commission in Chinese (not edited in 1994-1995).

c/ Financial provision for these contractual services is made under the Office of the Director. For workload statistics on contractual editing and text processing, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6/Rev.1), vol. II, table 25E.32.

C. Conference and library services, Vienna

Table 25.E Selected output/services provided by Conference Services, Vienna, during the biennium 1994-1995

Output/service by subprogramme	Programmed 1994-1995	Number provided 1994	Number provided 1995
1. Editorial and official records services used by the United Nations (thousands of words)			
(a) Editing	6 390	2 158	3 418
(b) Text processing	52 556	19 914	23 539
(c) Contractual		932	2 637
2. Meeting and interpretation services used by the United Nations a/			
Meeting serviced	1 714	1 468	2 299
Interpreter-days	6 054	4 567	5 995
3. Translation services used by the United Nations			
Translation (in thousands of words)	28 119	10 925	10 715
Contractual		390	1 166
4. Publishing services used by the United Nations b/			
(a) Printing c/ (in thousands of impressions)	16 300		
(b) Reproduction (in thousands of impressions)	91 218	45 176	44 367
(c) Distribution (in thousands of items)	3 966	2 366	2 516

a/ The United Nations provides meetings, planning and interpretation.

b/ Based on figures provided by IAEA and UNIDO.

c/ Financial provision for these printing services is made under subprogramme 5.